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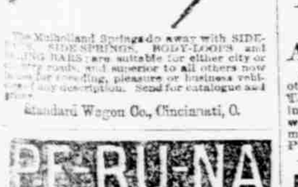

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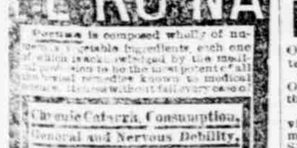

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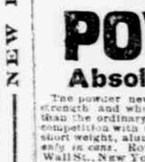

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CUBA.

Cuba is one of the most interesting countries of the world; its history has furnished many writers with a thrilling subject, yet very little is known, by the ordinary reader, of the island, beyond the bare facts that it is the largest in the West Indian group, that its size is about the same as our own country, and its staple products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. Its prosperity depends entirely upon the last named industry, for the depreciation of sugar threatens to make its export by no means profitable.

Travellers speak in glowing terms of the beauty of the country, but the finest view is gained from the sea. The northern shore of Cuba is lined with hills, whose lower slopes are dotted with white houses, which extend, without any intervening beach or sand, to the water's edge. The Morro Castle, at the entrance of Havana Harbor, appears like a mass of dun-colored rock, tower and battlement so mingled that the eye can scarcely distinguish which is castle and which is crag. From its summit floats the Spanish flag, blood red and gold. In front, standing in the sea like a sentinel on guard, is the Morro lighthouse.

Havana is the principal town of Cuba, and possesses a fine harbor, which is always crowded with vessels of all countries, from the British ironclad to the small native skiffs with their lateen sails, on which is often seen a full-length representation of San Cristobal, the patron saint of Havana.

The view of the town from the harbor is most picturesque—the quay swarming with sunburnt natives in nightdresses of scarlet, yellow, and striped, from under which their dark eyes gleam; gaudy sashes tied round their loins, bare-legged and bare-armed, with shirts thrown open at the necks, all talking, gesticulating, and amicable; in the background the gray, crumbling bastions forming a strong contrast to the houses, which are painted, in Cuban fashion, all the colors of the rainbow.

Havana is a splendid and wealthy city, but by no means a model one. Its streets are dirty, tortuous, and narrow, though the narrowness is, in some ways, an advantage, as it tends to make the streets more shady. The accommodation of the town is poor. Augustus Sala declares that it is worse off for hotels than any other city in the civilized world. It has been said that in no other city is living so costly, and the tradesmen certainly charge most exorbitant prices. They have evidently borrowed their business habits from Oriental lands, for however small the purchase, they expect to be beaten down, always anticipating a tussel over the price. It is very unusual in Cuba to put the name of the proprietor of a shop over the entrance; a sign being used—not pictorial, as in England and America, but an inscription implying some ethical allusion, such as "La Rectitud," "La Integridad" "La Probidad," "La Conciencia;" a favorite sign was affixed to a shop for selling lucifer matches — "La Explosion."

Fruit is very plentiful, and of fine quality, in Cuba. Oranges are as abundant as acorns in a British forest. That they have some monetary value we may know from the fact that at nearly every street corner may be found an orange-vendor, but it is infinitesimal, and in exchange for the smallest coin of the country, hands, pockets, and hat too, will be filled with the golden fruit.

They are never charged for in the hotel bill, and a dozen will be brought to the traveller if he but complain of thirst. A Cuban going to a ball-fight, generally takes a store in a handkerchief, from which he may refresh himself and have a stock of missiles ready to throw at a cowardly bull or an unfortunate toreadore. In the Spanish dictionary there is positively a verb, "to pelt with oranges."

One of the peculiarities of Cuba is the volante, an equipage only to be found in this island, and possessing the easiest and most delightfully exhilarating motion. It is a kind of high gig with a very small body, hung on immense springs, surmounted by a large hood, projected from the hood to the apron is an awning of some dark material to protect the eyes of the occupant from the glaring sun. The wheels are immense, and the shafts so exceedingly long that there is a great distance between the vehicle and the horse. To keep a volante is a sign of respectability, and the luxury which, next to a cigar and a bull-fight, is dearest to the Cuban heart.

The consumption of tobacco in Cuba is almost incredible. Every man, woman, and child is addicted to smoking, and cigars play quite an important part in Cuban hospitality. Mr. Ballou says: "At the *tables d'hote* of an hotel it is not unusual to see a Cuban take a few whiffs of a cigarette between the several courses, and lights are burning close at hand to enable him to do so. If a party of gentlemen are invited to dine together, the host so orders it that a packet of the finest cigarettes is frequently passed to his guests, with a lighted taper, in the course of the meal, and at its close some favorite brand of the more substantial cigar is furnished to all. Tobacco is consumed on every occasion, in the council-chamber, the court, at funerals, in the domestic circles, at feasts, and on the out-door drives. The slave and his master, the maid and her mistress, boy and man—all, all smoke."

The greatest cigar factory of Cuba is that known as the Cabana, but it is very difficult to get a genuine "Cabana" cigar in Cuba, for they are so largely exported, England takes a larger percentage than any other country, California comes next. The cigarettes of La Honradez are famous, and certainly the proprietors seem conscious of their merits, for on the little chromo-lithographed wrapper which surrounds each bundle of cigarettes you may read the motto: "*Mis hechos me justificaran*"—"My works shall justify me."

Upon the sugar and tobacco plantations and in the cigar factories many Chinese are employed. There are over two hundred thousand of these coolies in Cuba, who take the place of the slaves, and like many other substitutes, are more difficult to manage and more troublesome than the original article. The coolies in Cuba do not maintain their national peculiarities in so marked a degree as they do in California and in the United States; they frequently let their hair grow, adopt the West Indian baldiments, allow themselves to be baptized, and assume Christian names.

Slavery is almost abolished in the island. By a recent edict, which each year frees one slave out of every four, the year 1888 will see the last of slavery in Cuba. There are now 300,000 free negroes in the island, and on the 27th of July, 1886, the Spanish Parliament authorized the Government to free as soon as possible 26,000 Cuban slaves who still remained under the protection of their masters. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, in congratulating Parliament, declared amidst loud applause, that this resolution was the crowning of the glorious work of the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Ballou, in his recently published history of Cuba—"Due South," states his conviction that "the hope of Cuba is in its union with the United States;" and Mr. Sala has long ago uttered the same idea. The Spaniards have done little for the country; slavery, corruption, with the introduction of their national and brutal games, bull-fighting and cock-fighting, are the chief features of their domination. We may still truthfully apply to the class of Spaniards settled in Cuba the opinion expressed by Cervantes: "The island is the refuge of the profligates of Spain, a sanctuary of homicides, the skulking-place for gamblers and sharpers—a place of delusion to many, of amelioration to few." Castelar has called Cuba "the Campo Santo of the Spanish army," for it is reckoned that eighty per cent. of all the soldiers sent there have perished on the island.

Niagara's Tremendous Depth.

William Hosea Ballou says in the *New York Times*: "The mysterious and awful depth of Niagara's canon is a fruitful subject of comment. Some portions of it are reasonably supposed to be bottomless. When the railway-bridge was constructed here, some ambitious persons attempted to sound the canon directly beneath it. They filled a large tin pail with stones and lowered it with a rope. The current merely played with it. Then they took a strong cord, attached a bar of railway iron to it, which actually floated, owing to the fierce counter currents. A few years ago the United States Lakes' Survey came here, and as recorder of the survey, I know of the remarkable *data* obtained. We saw at once that the currents would buoy up a large sinker, and proposed to test the smallest possible weight. We took a lead weight in the form of a plumb-bob, weighing thirteen pounds, and attached it to a small but strong cord. Then we secured the services of one of the ferry boatmen and started out into the stream. The boatman was ordered to row as nearly under the falls as possible, and the result will never be forgotten by a member of the party in that skiff. As we approached, the roar became more and more terrible, until we were not only unable to hear, but the lips positively refused to open and utter a sound. For several days afterward some of the party were so deafins to be unable to distinguish one word from another. The lead was cast first near the American falls, where bottom was found at 83 feet. Near the main falls we found 100 feet of water. Here the boatman's strength failed, and the little craft began to drag down stream. At every cast of the lead the water grew deeper, until in front of the inclined railway the old guide and most of the party became horror-stricken, and refused to go further down stream. Here the lead told off 192 feet. We were then able to compute the depths lower down by simply ascertaining the width of the stream. Directly under the lower bridge the water narrows considerably, and deepens to 210 feet. Lower down, at the Whirlpool rapids, the gorge becomes very narrow, and the currents terribly fierce. Here the computed depth was 250 feet. One glance in the gorge is still narrower, and would record a depth of 400 feet. When the depth of water is taken into consideration, the height of the canon walls above the surface must not be forgotten. These walls range from 260 to 360 feet in height often perpendicular, so that the depths of the canon range from 350 to 700 feet.

Extreme Etiquette.

In Sweden, if you address the poorest person in the street, you must lift your hat. A gentleman passing a lady on the stairs of a hotel must do the same. To enter a store or bank with one's hat on is a terrible breach of good manners. When a train leaves a platform, or a steamboat, or a pier, all the bystanders lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment returned by the travellers. In aristocratic circles in Persia, a visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling. If the visit is one of importance, notice is sent the previous day. As the visitor approaches the house the servants, on foot or mounted, come forth to meet him, and one returns with speed to announce his coming. According to his relative rank, the host meets him at the foot of the staircase, at the door or at the upper part of the room.

The question of seats is also one requiring the utmost circumspection in observing the various shades of rank. If the visitor's rank is superior to that of the host, the former is invited to occupy a sofa alone, at the upper corner, while the host sits on a chair or on the door at the right. The left is more honorable than the right in Persia.

For a lady to lay her hand upon a lady friend's arm, is considered a very great and objectionable familiarity by an Italian. "Never touch the person, it is sacred," is an Italian proverb.

They have some very foolish customs in Holland, such as that, for instance, which compels a lady, whether alone or accompanied by other ladies, to avoid passing a club-house or other places of rendezvous for gentlemen. If a lady must needs enter a confectionary store, library, or other place where men naturally go, and finds a gentleman or two there, she feels compelled to retire as precipitately as if she had seen a case of smallpox. The men know this, but unless they have finished their business they will not retire. The lady retreats in the most undignified manner, and the human bear finishes his book or his chocolate, even though the lady is at the door waiting for him to leave.

The Harmonists.

Sixteen miles below Pittsburg, Penn., in the broad and fertile valley of the Ohio, stands the village of Economy. It is a strange-looking place, with its wide, straight streets, its queerly built houses, its beautiful gardens and quaint public buildings. The houses are all built after one pattern, of either brick or wood, and have no entrances on the sides fronting the streets. Each house has but one outside door, and that opens on an enclosed yard. Nearly all the houses are covered with grape vines, trellised on the sides from the ground to the eaves. The streets and houses are lighted now with natural gas, and the village at night presents a very weird appearance, with flaming torches lining the avenues and throwing a brilliant glare on the sky. The site of the village is one of the most beautiful in the valley of the Ohio. Thousands and thousands of acres of rich meadow land stretch away on every side from the village and vineyards and orchards of apples and peaches press close to the town. The village and all the land for miles around it is owned and controlled by the Harmonists, a religious society founded by George Rapp, a German enthusiast, in the early part of the century. The Harmonists are celibates and all their property is held in common. They originally numbered about a thousand souls but they have dwindled away to a feeble remnant, only about thirty members now being left. They have always borne the name of an honest, industrious and virtuous people and in the practice of strict economy and rigid self-denial have accumulated vast wealth. Besides their property at Economy they own coal mines, iron foundries and glass factories in other places and have large sums invested in railroads and other enterprises. As they are adding no new members and all the surviving Harmonists are aged men and women, the end of all must come soon. And, then, the question is, who will inherit all these lands and treasures of stocks and bonds?

MOROCCO'S MONSTROSITIES.

Queer Scenes About the Gates of a City in Northern Africa.

Approaching the city of Morocco one is at once struck with the prolific, abandoned and vagrant character of nature and the total absence of what some people rave over as "Moorish art." Groups of hand-dog, thievish-looking Arabs, true types of eastern cracksmen, and cut-purses of the desert of Sahara abound. These are the gaily attired tramps of the Orient. Nomadic and quarrelsome, bleary-eyed and bloated, treacherous and licentious, are these much over-rated "children of the desert." A dowar or tent of these marauders is seen in a hundred different places outside the walls of the fortified city of Morocco. Those tents are often parti-colored in stripes, and amidst the dark and ugly dwarf thorn bushes that struggle and twist about the land like monster anacondas the effect at first is striking. The immense prairies of glittering white sand in the distance, the colored and often jet black tents, the groups of fifteen or twenty blacker animated gipsy beings, anything but human, that occupy each tent, the tethered spavined horses of meager blood, the long and inlaid muskets, the extra ornamented daggers and ponderous pistols, the excessively decorated saddles and bridles, the varied mats, goat-skins, the glaringly colored chests, the dogs, donkeys, copper cauldron and other implements, all more or less stolen, or, as they term it, looted, make up a picture that might charm a Gerome or a rival an Oriental rag-fair.

We occasionally halted at several of those tents, and found the women simply demoniacal in expression and general appearance. Each group, of say twenty persons in each tent, is related by blood ties, and it is a wise mother, to say nothing of the father, that knows her own child. From the cradle to the grave, here and hereafter, they are all horse thieves and liars. While we were in one tent, or, rather, outside of it, for the stench within was simply terrible, a young black rascal of an Arab boy nimbly picked my pocket of a box of wax matches, which he more deftly swallowed when detected.

A Mountain of Alum.

Mr. G. M. Shaw has returned from a month's trip to the Gila River country in the southwestern portion of Socorro County, where he went with Messrs. Brown, and Bergen to survey and report on the recent alum discoveries, there, which have been located by a company of Socorro citizens.

Mr. Shaw reports almost a solid mountain of alum over a mile square, some of the cliffs of which rise to an elevation of 700 feet above the river bed. Most of the alum is in an impure state and tasting very strongly of sulphuric acid, but of which there seems to be an inexhaustible quantity. Some of the Cliffs, however, show immense quantities of almost pure marketable alum. This alum find, Mr. Shaw tells us, is on the Gila River about two miles below the fork of the Little Gila and four miles below the Gila hot springs.

Mr. Shaw reports numerous hot springs in that section, most of them gushing out of the rocks that form the river banks, some of them hot enough to cook in, and most of them too hot to hold the hand in. The main hot springs referred to above are reported to have effected wonderful rheumatic and other cures. The country is abundantly watered and wooded, and is covered with the finest of grass. The Gila is full of trout and other fish. Game, while still moderately plentiful, has been mostly scared away from the region of the hot spring by professional and other hunters, as well as ranchmen, who are beginning to locate in this difficult to get at section of the Gila. At present the only way to get into this section is with packed animals over a precipitous trail of several miles, wagons having to be abandoned in the Gorge of the Little Gila on the North Star Road, about two miles from the hot springs and about seven miles from the alum find, going from Socorro or from the Black range. By the way of Silver City and Georgetown wagons are abandoned on "Sapio" Creek, with about eighteen miles of packed animal trail, to the hot springs.

Mr. Shaw being an amateur photographer, also, invariably carries that "outfit" along on his surveying trips, combining pleasure with business, and bringing back with him photographs of all objects and scenes of interest that he meets with on the way. He brings back from this trip over sixty photographs of the Gila country, among which are a number of exterior and photographs interior of some interesting cliff dwellers' ruins he encountered in a cave about four miles west from the hot springs.

Mixed Relationship.

Readers who have been baffled at times when attempting to settle some puzzling degree of relationship, will perhaps appreciate the following mixed family affair. A father, son, and grandson married three sisters. That looks simple enough, doesn't it? Well, let us see:

1. Amos, the father, married Abigail.
2. Benjamin, son of Amos, married Betzy.
3. Charles, son of Benjamin, married Caroline.

What then?

Amos is brother to his son.
Amos is brother to his grandson.
Amos is grandfather to his daughter.
Amos is grandfather to his sister.
Amos is father to his wife.
Amos is father to his grandson.
Benjamin is brother to his father.
Benjamin is brother to his son.
Benjamin is brother to his mother.
Benjamin is brother to his daughter.
Benjamin is the son of his sister.
Benjamin is the husband of his sister.
Charles is brother to his father.
Charles is brother to his grandfather.
Charles is brother to his mother.
Charles is brother to his grandmother.
Charles is grandnephew to his mother.
Charles is grandnephew to his wife.
Charles is the grandchild of his aunt.
Charles is married to another aunt.
Charles is the son of his aunt.
Charles is the husband of his sister.

Starving the Teeth.

Teeth are just as easily starved as the stomach, said a lecturer the other night. The fact is that you and your fathers have from generation to generation been industriously starving your teeth. In one way it is a blessing to have been born of poor parents. What food the poor give their children is of a variety that goes to make strong bones and teeth. It is the outside of the grains of all cereal food that contains the carbonate and phosphate of lime, and traces of other earthly salts, which nourish the bony tissues and build the frame up. If we do not furnish to the teeth of the young that pabulum they require, they cannot possibly be built up. It is the outside of corn, oats, wheat, barley and the like or the bran, so called, that we sift away and feed to the swine, that the teeth actually require for their proper nourishment. The wisdom of man has proven, his folly, shown in every succeeding generation of teeth, which become more and more fragile and weak.

TATTOOING IN JAPAN.

The skill of the Japanese in tattooing is remarkable, and Dr. Baelz, a physician in the employ of the Japanese Government, has communicated a large number of curious and hitherto unknown facts regarding the strange custom of tattooing as practised in Japan. As to its origin there nothing very definite has been ascertained. It certainly in Japan has no religious meaning or ceremonial attending it. Unlike some other peoples the Japanese usually tattoo those portions of the body which are covered by clothing, and yet it seems that the only purpose the marks serve is that of personal adornment. Among certain tribes of other countries the chiefs and persons of distinction are elaborately tattooed; in Japan only the lower orders of society and very rarely women undergo the process.

A Japanese when he desires to be tattooed goes to an artist with the design he wishes to have indelibly imitated on his body. The artist sketches the design more or less in full detail, as the circumstances of the case may require, on the skin of his patron. Then, taking a wooden tool in which fine sewing needles are firmly fixed, the artist applies Indian ink or a red color made from cinnabar to the points of the needles, holds the tool in the right hand, which rests on the thumb of the left hand, and proceeds to puncture the skin with marvellous rapidity, pausing at intervals to take on the needles a fresh supply of color. No blood is drawn except sometimes when a deep shade is requisite, or when going over the elbows and knees. In a day a skilful operator can complete a picture requiring a few hundred thousand punctures, in a manner surprising for its accuracy, and varied and delicate degree of shading.

When the work is finished the skin is bathed with warm water, which gives a slight pain to the patient, but brings out the color with great distinctness. The only inconvenience experienced is a slight feverish feeling, which soon passes away. The tattooed parts are never irritable or sensitive, and there need be no cessation from usual work. At the end of three days the skin scales off like bran from the punctured surface, leaving the portions blue that had been treated with the Indian ink, and those red which had been touched with the cinnabar.

Perils of Society Girls.

"What are society's perils for young women?" I just asked a "society girl," and she said: "In Washington, lack of men." For girls this is true. There are plenty of men in Washington. Perhaps in no city in the United States is society worth so much while as in Washington, because so many distinguished men gather there. In no party do you fail to see groups, any one member of which would be considered worth making a feast for in other cities. But the distinguished men of Washington scarcely come to an earlier period than their early middle life. They are in Washington because they have already won more or less eminence. They are past the uncertainty, the hesitancy, the unreality of life, and are bent on definite pursuits. The young men, the natural mates for the girls, are in other cities and districts, practicing law, learning to edit newspapers, cantering over cattle ranches, preaching sermons to young women and probably making a poor fist of it, exploring mines, earning money, winning fame. By and by they will come to Washington, but in that day our girls will not be girls any more. A very few of these young men are in Washington, but very few, hardly enough to go around. Consequently a girl who goes into society encounters the peril of not finding many stimulating minds among her younger comrades.

And there are perils of five o'clock teas ruinous to digestion and always the peril of confounding the cakes and candies of life with its roast beef. "Society" is so fascinating that girls are in danger of forgetting that it is refreshment and rest, not steady work.

Tragedy In a Lunatic Asylum.

"We had in a little old man, whose nut had been cracked by the law," said the keeper in the Pennsylvania Asylum.

"I don't know who he took me for, but he got the notion that I had some papers which I was holdin' over him, and which would spoil his case. And every day he'd come to me and make an offer for the papers. I would pretend I had 'em, but always wanted more'n he'd offer.

"One morning he came into my room as usual, an' said: 'Come, now, say four hundred?'

"'Judge, says I (we called him Judge), 'you know my price—five hundred or not a cent; there I am, take me or leave me.'

"'Four hundred and fifty,' says he.

"'Five hundred from me firm as a rock.

"'Now, look here my friend,' says he, 'I give you warning that this is your last chance. To-morrow those papers won't be worth that to me.' And he snaps his fingers, and off he goes in a horrible rage.

"Next morning he was found hanging by the neck in his room. He had killed himself to spite me."

Novelties in Legislation.

Switzerland has recently enacted two laws, the operation of which will be watched with the keenest interest all over the world. One is graduated taxation. This applies to incomes. Mere laborers, and those who make a bare living, are not taxed at all; but the larger the income, the heavier the tax. Thus, a man in receipt of $10,000 per annum pays relatively more than one whose yearly earnings are $5,000 or less. The object of the law is to discourage large accumulations of property. Indeed, it is a punishment to a man for being richer than his fellows. In our country, the rich who do not own real estate are practically exempt from all taxation. Personal property escapes all exactions. The average working man, through the operations of the tariff, pays almost as much to the government as does Jay Gould or any of the Vanderbilts. This same Mr. Gould is supposed to be worth $150,000,000, of which, perhaps, $500,000 is in real estate. But the latter is taxed far more heavily than all the rest of his vast personal property, which is in bonds and stocks. In Switzerland, Jay Gould would be forced to pay an enormous sum annually, because of this vast mass of personal property, which is entirely untaxed in the United States. But it is yet doubtful if the graduated income tax will work well in Switzerland. Every rich, enterprising man, and large employers of labor pronounce it unjust. They say they cannot, or will not, conduct large enterprises, if they are to be punished for their public spirit of business ambition. This graduated tax is a very favorite one with the so-called labor reformers, and it has been indorsed by very high authorities.—Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical member of the English Parliament, who, his friends claim, may yet be Prime Minister, favors a graduated income tax in Great Britain. Prince Bismarck has given a qualified assent to the theory that the rich should give relatively more than the poor to the support of the State.

RECTIFICATION OF TIME.

As the recent change in time has awakened some inquiry on this subject, the following facts may be of interest:

Julius Cæsar rectified the calendar 46 B. C., and, by means of the calculations of his astronomer, made the year of its present length. This however, is said to be really eleven minutes too much, and by the time Pope Gregory XIII. came into power the surplus had reached eleven days. The Pope had sufficient influence to set aside Cæsar's method, and the new calendar was accepted at once in Italy, Spain and Portugal. It gradually came into favor in France and Germany, and both Denmark and Sweden adopted it in 1700. In England popular prejudice opposed the Gregorian method until, in 1751, an Act of Parliament legalized the change, and this gave use to the terms "old style" and "new style." Ridiculous as it may seem, whenever riots occurred at that time, for whatever cause, this change was made a basis of complaint by those who did not understand a word upon the subject. Hogarth, in his picture of the election riot, represents a man drunk in the gutter, while near by lies his banner, inscribed: "Give us back our eleven days." This shows how readily politicians, even then, turned everything to an account. The recent change is only a more perfect attainment of a uniform standard.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising for the length of the day. Substract the time of setting from twelve hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

TO GET CORRECT TIME.

When the shadow cast by the sun reaches the noon-mark, set the clock at the time given in calendar pages of the Almanac in the column of "Sun at Noon-mark," and it will be exactly right. If a meridian line is used instead of a noon-mark, the passing the lines by the Sun's centre is the moment for setting the clock. Any skillful surveyor can make a noon mark or meridian lines of small brass or copper wires. In doing so, he must allow for the variation of the magnetic needle from a true or astronomical north and south line.

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in almanacs—clock or mean-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day. People generally suppose that it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian at twelve o'clock. In the Almanac, or in most all good almanacs, the time used is clock-time. The time when the Sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark is also given for the nearest second for every day in the year in the fourth column of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time, and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or substracting as the Sun is slow or fast.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

A Solar Day is measured by the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and is of different lengths, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit and other causes; but a mean solar day, recorded by the time-piece, is twenty-four hours long.

An Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour.

A Civil Day commences at midnight, and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour, when it is counted again from the first to the twelfth hour.

A Nautical Day is counted as a Civil Day, but commences, like an Astronomical Day, from noon.

A Calendar Month varies from 28 to 31 days.

A Mean Lunar Month is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds, and 5.24 thirds.

A year is divided into 365 days.

A Solar Year, which is the time occupied by the Sun in passing from one Vernal Equinox to another, consists of 365-24244 solar days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49.536 seconds.

A Julian Year is 365 days.

A Gregorian Year if 365.2425 days; every fourth year is Bissextile, or Leap-Year, and is 366 days. The error of the Gregorian computation amounts only to one day in 3571.4286 years.

Guarding Bank Note Plates.

These plates are surrounded with impenetrable safeguards. The large room, nearly the full length of the building, is occupied by many of the engravers at the windows. Mr. O'Neil, the chief engraver, and the custodian. On one side of the room is a railing and wire screen, such as are seen in banks, behind which are the desks of Mr. O'Neil and his bookkeeper. On the other side of the room, at the door of the vault, is a similar enclosure, where sits the custodian of the plates, dies, roll, and other property. When the chief engraver comes in the morning he makes a requisition upon the custodian for such of these precious bits of steel as he wants. Each piece has its name or designation, whether it is a bit of lathe work, a vignette, or an entire plate, and when they are surrendered to the chief engraver upon requisition an entry is made upon the books of the custodian. The bookkeeper or custodian for Mr. O'Neil makes an entry on his books also, to show what he has received. Then, as the engravers want the different pieces of work, a similar account is kept with them, and no man can leave the room until the books show that every piece of engraving that he had in his possession has been returned, and he has a note from the chief engraver to show that such is the case. The watchmen would not let them out of the building without this. When a bell sounds at noon the engravers go to lunch, but not outside the building.

When the work is over for the day the accounts between the chief engraver and his subordinates are balanced, to show that each has returned all the work placed in his custody. The rolls and dies and plates are returned by the chief engraver to the custodian from whom he got them, and if no piece is missing his requisition is returned to him, and the property locked in the vault for the night. Should it ever happen that anything was missing, even if it were but the smallest fragment of engraving, no one would be permitted to leave until it was found. A complete record is thus kept of every piece, so that you can tell just where it was at any time, how long it was in any one's custody, and what he had it for.

"We know," said Mr. O'Neil to a Star reporter to whom Chief Graves had extended the freedom of the building, "we know that whatever may be said about counterfeits being printed from Government plates, that there never was one so printed. There never was a plate stolen. There is no plate that has ever been made that is not in the vault there, and every one can be accounted for for every minute of time. You cannot name a little out-of-way national bank but that we have the plate for its notes in that vault, and can tell you all about it, from the names of the men who worked on it to ever

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - AUGUST 26, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA July 26, 1887.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, a candidate for State Treasurer, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will meet at Allentown on Wednesday, August 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

The representation in the convention will consist of representative delegates, 1 for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district, shall have at least one delegate.

DALLAS SANDERS, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. DANNENOWER, Sec'y.

MRS. SARAH JACKSON, wife of Andrew Jackson Jr., and mistress of the White House during General Jackson's second term, died at "The Hermitage," near Nashville, on Tuesday last, aged 81 years.

THERE are 78,000,000 acres of land in the United States planted in corn. This is as much as all the cultivated land in the country in 1860. If every acre in Great Britain and Ireland was planted it would not equal this great American cornfield.

THE public debt reached its highest in August, 1865, just 22 years ago, when it was $2,381,530,205. It is now, not including the Pacific Railroad bonds, $1,601,876,800. In other words, more than one-half of the debt has been paid within that period. It has been reduced at the average rate of $62,708,97. each year, $5,225,581 each month, $174,186 each day, $7,258 each hour and $120,97 for every minute of the entire 22 years.

THE Revenue Commission which has been in session for several days at Cresson, adjourned on Tuesday afternoon to meet at Harrisburg on the 12th of September. The two bills which the Commission have prepared will be printed and considered by it at the Harrisburg meeting and when adopted will be submitted to the Governor, who will then determine whether or not he will call an extra session of the Legislature in order that they may be enacted into a law, to supply the place of the lost revenue bill of the last session.

GAMBLING in stocks is a very different affair from gambling in grain and other necessaries of life. The stock gambler may injure himself and perhaps his fellow speculators, but the man who gets up corners in bread and other articles of daily consumption among all classes of men and raises the price in order to fill his own pockets, does a terrible injury to millions. He inflicts a grievous wrong on the entire community by his grasping, heartless and illegal speculation and deserves no mercy at the hands of his fellow men.

A MONSTER meeting was held in Dublin on last Tuesday night to denounce the action of the Tory administartion in proclaiming the Land League as an unlawful and criminal organization. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor of the city. Speeches were made by Professor Galbraith, of Trinity College, Mr. Cobb and Jacob Bright, English members of Parliament, and by Mr. Haldane and Mr. Fenwick, members of Parliament from Scotland. Before the proceedings closed the following strongly worded resolution was adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote:

Resolved, That this meeting of the citizens of Dublin denounce in the face of the civilized world the proclamation of the Irish National League, as an unscrupulous attempt to drive the Irish people from the path of a peaceful and constitutional struggle for their rights, and to disarm them of an organization which has suppressed crime and outrage, and awakened English democracy to sympathy with sufferings and aspirations of the Irish people; and that we hereby declare our determination never to submit to so gross an outrage upon our constitutional liberties.

THE Philadelphia *Times* disposes of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg last week, as follows: "The platform is simply the regulation political slush that is common these times, and means nothing and is intended to mean nothing. The one point on which public sentiment will be likely to hinge somewhat in this contest, is the one weak spot of the platform and of the party. The people did expect from the great party of power in Pennsylvania some manly and clear expression on the subject of State taxation, and some emphatic condemnation of the triumph of crime or criminal carelessness by which the most carefully matured revenue bill passed by the Legislature was defeated. Submission to that defeat openly condoned a public crime against the dignity and authority of the State; deprived the several counties of large revenues for local purposes, and imposed upon the people a million of annual taxes which should be paid by corporations; and the cowardly way in which the platform deals with the question will be accepted as an apology for the supremacy of the lobby-thief in the legislation of a great Commonwealth. Between shielding corporations from taxation, and the liquor prohibition and labor issues, all of which are more or less cyclonic, it is anybody's fight this year in Pennsylvania.

THE United Labor, or Henry George party of New York held their State Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday of last week. Dr. McGlynn, who is George's right hand man, was a delegate to the convention and took an active part in its proceedings. The Socialists in the city of New York elected delegates to represent them in the convention, but they were excluded, George and his followers taking decided and unyielding ground against their admission. This action of the George party was followed up early this week by a mass meeting of Socialists at the Cooper Institute, New York, at which George was denounced in most vicorous terms and war to the knife was declared against him. These foreign vagabonds and enemies of peace and order in this country, supported Henry George when he ran for Mayor of New York last November and received 68,000 votes, and their hostility to him now will seriously interfere with and weaken his political strength in the future. George himself says he was compelled to refuse any affiliation with the Socialists in order to conciliate public sentiment and preserve his party from swift destruction. A platform was adopted by the Convention which endorses the land doctrine of George, the control of the railroads and telegraph lines by the general government, together with a good many other absurd things, and a State ticket nominated with George at its head for Secretary of State. It would be idle now to attempt to speculate on the strength of this party in New York at the election next November, or in what relative proportions it will affect the Democratic and Republican State tickets. Henry George, the leader of the United Labor party, was born in Philadelphia in 1839, his father then being a clerk in the Custom House. When 15 years old he became a sailor, afterwards a gold digger in British Columbia, then a printer in San Francisco, then a newspaper reporter and finally its editor which lasted until 1875. In 1879 he published his famous work "Progress and Poverty." In 1880 he visited Ireland and made many addresses to the tax ridden peasants of that oppressed country. He was originally a Democrat, is an outspoken freetrader, and is a man of very great ability.

IT was a wise and prudent thing on the part of the managers of the late Republican State Convention not to say anything in the platform it adopted about the duty of the Legislature to enforce the XVII article of the Constitution prohibiting discrimination by railroad corporations. At the State Convention of that party one year ago a distinct and emphatic pledge was given that railroad companies should be made amen able to the Constitutional provision referred to by appropriate legislation. Nothing of the kind, however, was done nor seriously attempted at Harrisburg last winter, although the Republicans had a two thirds majority in each house and could and did execute their own sweet will regarding legislation at their pleasure. The anti-discrimination pledge of 1886 was made without any honest intention of ever carrying it into effect, as the records of the last Legislature abundantly demonstrate. The history of parties and of party platforms in this State shows no similar instance of shameless and deliberate hypocrisy—such trifling with and contempt for the people and the Constitution they adopted thirteen years ago with such exceptional unanimity. What is the declaration of a Republican State Convention on any subject worth in the face of this deliberate violation of plighted faith? What is the pledge of a Quay, a Cooper and a Rutan, the men who cunningly frame Republican platforms only to break them, but a promise made to the ear to be broken to the hope? Silence, therefore, in regard to the violated anti-discrimination plank in the platform of 1886, saved the people of the State from having insult added to injury.

THE Prohibition State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last and on the same day adopted a platform. On the following day (yesterday) candidates for Supreme Court Judgeship and State Treasurer were made, but at this writing (Thursday afternoon) we have not learned their names. The platform, among a great many other things, denounces the hypocrisy of the Republican party in submitting a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and then nullifying the same by the passage of a high license law; in favor of protection to American labor; a just system of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employer and employe; yearns for female suffrage; declares that Pennsylvania is a Christian Commonwealth; in favor of laws against discrimination by corporations and unblushingly and in falsification of the record, arraigns the Democratic members of the late Legislature as equally guilty with the Republicans "for their hostility to and defeat of anti-discrimination measures proposed at the last session," and denounces the Republican party for the mysterious defeat of the State revenue bill. The Convention was composed of 452 delegates from 32 counties.

IN the Prohibition State of Iowa the use of opium has increased to an alarming extent. It was recently stated that the State Board of Health had reported 10,000 cases, but officials declare that the number is largely above this. Dr. Hull says that "opium is to day a greater curse than alcohol, and justly claims a greater number of helpless victims which do not all come from the ranks of reckless men and fallen women, but the majority of them are to be found among the educated and most honored and useful members of society; and as to sex, we may count out the prostitutes so much given to this vice, and still find females for ahead, as for as numbers are concerned."

THE Galveston, Texas, *News* of last Friday commenting on the election in that State says the vote for Prohibition may be placed at 135,000 and at 225,000 against it. Of the 135,000 votes for Prohibition 22,000 are original partisan Prohibition votes, 32,000 Republican and 81,000 Democratic votes; of the 225,000 anti-Prohibition votes 42,000 are Republican and 183,000 Democratic votes. "This," adds the *News*, "gives about the real status of the vote, and shows a clear majority of anti-Prohibition Democrats over the entire vote of the State on the other side.

Powderly on Gamblers in Food.

General Master Workman Powderly has issued the following circular to the Knights of Labor on gambling corners in grain, meat, coffee, etc.:

This country has within a brief period of time witnessed the failure of a gigantic scheme to rob the people under the shadow of law, or rather because the law is silent as to the methods by which gambling in the necessaries of life should be punished.

True, the rogues who attempted to corner wheat and coffee were not entirely successful; they sustained some of the losses which they had hoped to inflict on the country. The panic on the coffee market did not cause such a rush to lay in large supplies as was anticipated. Although millions of dollars changed hands during the corner not a pound or an ounce of coffee changed owners. Coffee not yet ripe in the field was sold, resold and gambled in at the Exchanges in New York and Chicago. Coffee that sold for twenty-five cents one day went up to thirty cents in twenty-four hours, not because the article was of a better quality or any scarcer than it was the day before, not because the owners or the coffee demanded a higher price for it, but because the stock gamblers had willed it, and their will for the time was law.

The lesson taught our members by the experience of the past three weeks is to keep their eyes open and to keep them turned toward the Produce Exchanges of Chicago, New York and other large cities, and the moment the grain or produce gambler stacks the cards and announces that there is a scarcity in a certain article of food—the price must go up in consequence—every member should resolve, and resolve out loud, that until the unhallowed hand of the speculator has been removed from the control of the article in question not a pound nor an ounce more than can be avoided will be purchased. This may be regarded in the light of a boycott notice. That is exactly what I intended it for, and had I the power vested in me to make the order imperative I would order every member, so far as in him lies, the power to place an eternal boycott on every grain and stock gambler in the United States and Canada.

It is estimated that the losses of those directly interested in the wheat deal will reach $5,000,000. The losses to the coffee thieves will exceed $1,000,000.

Two gangs of thieves were interested in manipulating the coffee market. One of them realized $5,000,000 on the steal and then quit in time to save it. Their pals, the other coffee dealers, more greedy, kept on until their scheme exploded; and taking fright, they stopped short at a heavy loss. The men who cleared the $5,500,0000 deliberately robbed every man.

In comparison to these men Dick Turpin and Sixteen String Jack were honest men. Even Jesse James had a more merciful way of robbing people. Jesse James was summarily dealt with and if Dick Turpin or any of the famous highwaymen of old could come back and attempt to resume business at the old stand and in the old way they would be sent to the penitentiary or hanged, unless they "divvied" up with some man, or men, of political influence.

The men who raised the price of coffee and tried to take advantage of the necessities of the people go unwhipped of justice.

Is it not time to appoint a commission to inquire into this refined method of robbing the people, so that a law can be passed to punish those who gamble in food, while others starve for want of it?

Is it not high time for the consumers and producers of this land to inquire why swindlers, dealers in futures and men who understood the villainous art of manipulating breadstuffs should levy tribute on the bone and sinew of the land to satisfy their greed and avarice?

The money changers of old were scourged from the temple by the Son of God. They were innocent, lamb-like creatures and incapable of doing any mischief, when compared with our latter-day gamblers.

If the doings of old-time money changers merited the application of the scourge and lash, I feel safe in making the assertion that if Christ should visit Wall street, New York, he would find greater rogues than he drove from the Temple of old. Along with their being scourged, each rascal of them should be chained to his place on the floor of the Exchange with a loaf of bread and a well-done steak suspended within smelling distance of his nose, so that the dispensers of poverty would get a taste of the hunger they would bring to the homes of the poor.

The existence of coffee exchanges, grain exchanges, coal exchanges, and produce exchanges shows the necessity for the organization of two more exchanges—a farmers' exchange and a laborers' exchange—and these two exchanges should co-operate with each other.

The Potato Bug Abroad.

Herr Conrad Kroner, a gentleman devoted to agriculture and the science on the Lower Rhine, has lately succeeded in getting himself into the centre of a galaxy of troubles. Herr Kroner's pet branch of learning was entomology, and, hearing of the famous potato bug, the gentleman wrote last summer to a friend living near Minneapolis to secure him a few specimens. The friend had no trouble in filling this simple order, the only requisite being that he should go any cool evening into his potato patch and grab at a vine to secure a handful. The samples were shipped and, to Herr Kroner's great delight, arrived in excellent condition. To observe their habits to better advantage he placed them on one of his own vines, made copious notes of enormous scientific value upon their methods of chewing up a crop and getting married, and was thus enabled to forward to the scientific society of which he was a shining light a paper which made him the pride and envy of all.

Last spring, however, this happy condition was somewhat reversed. Herr Kroner's neighbors are mostly growers of *Kartoffel*, and were astonished to see a new and previously unknown ravager at work among the sprouts, in such numbers as to insure their total loss. Specimens were submitted to Herr Kroner and he blandly informed the simple-minded farm folk that they were potato bugs. The scientific societies corroborated this diagnosis, and furthermore stated that in their opinion the bugs were of foreign importation. Then a meddlesome lawyer stepped in with the assertion that as Herr Kroner had imported the bugs he may as well foot their bills, and nineteen lawsuits, with damages enough to cover everything Herr Krner owned, including his salvation, were at once begun. Meanwhile the bugs serenely pursued their way among the acres, in spite of Paris green and writs of mandamus, and the situation at present would indicate that the German love for American bugs is rapidly becoming rancid. Herr Kroner has fled the country.

Alice "Holds the Fort."

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Alice Barry defied the police who went there to execute a writ of eviction against her at Knocklade, County Antrim, to-day. She barricaded her house and, with the assistance of some friends, defended it for a long time against the large force of officers who came to take it. The police finally captured the house by a charge with fixed bayonets, but not until many of them were hurt, and one was badly pitchforked. Five of the defenders of the house were arrested.

Proclaiming the League.

Opinions differ as to the purposes and effect of the proclamation of the Irish National League under the crimes act. It makes the league illegal and criminal, brings its members within the summary provisions of the law, and deprives them of ordinary judicial rights and privileges, such as the habeas corpus and trial by jury. It also threatens the right of political association and meeting, although the minority declared they would make no such application of it. One important fact to be considered is that at this time, when extreme and tyrannical measures are resorted to, Ireland is remarkably free from crime, much more so than England and Scotland. The Tory press claims, notwithstanding the absence of crime, the proclamation was necessary to teach the Irish a lesson. That is as near a reason as they give, and it is in the usual brutal Tory line. Chamberlain, in his speech at Birmingham, Saturday night, admitting that crime and outrage in Ireland are less than for many years, attributed the fact to the coercion law, although he censured the government for applying it to the National League, and said this course would land the ministry in the gravest difficulties. The inconsistency of the Liberal-Unionists will strike any one. They arm the government with exceptional powers, in the face of the fact that Ireland is the more peaceful part of the British empire, and then censure the ministry for using their powers. "Slippery Joe," as the whilom Radical leader is described by an epithet, probably sees there is nothing more for him in the Tory connection, and is getting ready to make his way back to the Gladstone camp. He declared Saturday night the home rule gains at the by-elections were made on Liberal-Union principles, and that the only obstacle to a reunion of the Liberal party was Mr. Gladstone's "vagueness and silence." This seems to be breaking ground. On the other hand the Unionists, representing the landed Whig aristocracy, who follow the lead of Lord Hartington, are believed to have gone over to the Tories, bag and baggage, and it is set down as certain he will enter the ministry at an early day; probably about the same time Chamberlain and his Radical following make their peace with the Gladstone home rulers.

The Irish leaders, press and people, receive the proclamation with good natured contempt and derision. It invites them to a trial of skill in political maneuvering with the thick-headed Briton, and the ready-witted Celt always welcomes that. It is the Donnybrook Fair of politics. The important meetings of the league will be held in England, where the papers and records of the organization are. If the law presses too heavily secret societies and reprisal will be resorted to. The leading Nationalist paper, the *Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin, charges that the proclamation has been issued to provoke disorders in Ireland, that the Tories may make headway against the reaction in England that has set in. But the Irish, the *Journal* points out, will not be driven into retaliation to play the game of their adversaries, and predicts that "before another 12 months we shall have to congratulate the country on the overthrow of one of the most despicable governments of modern times." That is most probable.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Tory Desperation.

Lord Salisbury's Government has just driven the final nail into its own coffin by officially declaring the Irish National League to be an illegal and criminal organization. This most impolitic measure has been rendered additionally objectionable by the fact that the proclamation has been made under those particular clauses of the Coercion Act which the Government did not permit to be discussed in the House of Commons.

The Ministers have chosen to look upon their recent electoral losses as an indication that the country is dissatisfied with their want of vigor as regards Ireland and with their concessions to the Liberal-Unionists. Accordingly they have determined to throw their allies overboard and to rely entirely on their Tory followers.

Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain both strongly protested against the proclamation of the League and against the Peers' amendments of the Land Bill, and as no heed has been paid to their objections Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn from the Unionist party. The latter, deprived of one of its chief leaders, would seem to have no choice but to break up and return to their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone and his policy. The Unionist members numbered about sixty seats in the House of Commons, and it was their vote which gave the Conservative Cabinet its working majority.

These events will tend greatly to strengthen the Gladstone reaction, which is so remarkable at the present moment throughout Great Britain. John Bull is somewhat slow of comprehension, but judging by the events of the past few months he appears to be at length awake to the justice of the Home-Rule doctrine as propounded by the grand old statesman familiarly known as the "People's William."—*New York World.*

Common Sense Hints.

The last Legislature passed a bill that has been approved by General Beaver, commonly known as the Semi-monthly Pay law. It makes its obligatory upon large employers to pay the wages of their employes in cash semi-monthly.

This law like many others statutes relating to capital and labor, has been necessitated by the systematic imposition and extortion practiced by some employers, who while delaying the payment of wages for a month or more, usually managed to exhaust all the earnings of laborers in high-priced necessities before pay day came around.

There are many employers who have no need of the restraints of the new law or any old law to make them just to their employes, but there are yet many who swindle laborers with store orders of various devices and by long delay in the payment of wages, deprive workingmen of much of the benefits of their labor.

While most of the large employers throughout the State will faithfully obey the Semi-monthly Pay law, there are complaints from some sections of a disposition on the part of employers to evade the directions of the new statute. To all such there can be only one kind of advice to give, and that is to obey both the law and the dictates of common sense by manly obedience.

Not only does common sense demand obedience to the law, but the justice of the law is obvious. More than one-half of all the labor troubles of the country have been provoked by stupid attempts to cheat labor out of a large precentage of the wages promised it; and just as soon as employers pay promptly and deal justly with employes, just as soon will employers and employed get into harmonious relations with each other.—*Philo. Times.*

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at E. James' drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Miss Olivia Cobb, an Athens, Ga., belle, is just out of her teens and has already declined more than thirty offers of marriage.

—Mrs. John Herbeet, of Joliet, Ill., went to sleep on Christmas eve last year, and at last accounts was still asleep, having lain in a cataleptic state for 217 days.

—A man is going about the streets of Daytona, Fla., claiming to be St. John the Baptist. He has light hair, chin whiskers and looks like a steamboat deck hand.

—The sweet potato crop of the eastern shore of Virginia, it is estimated from information furnished the Pennsylvania Railroad and other transportation companies will reach 400,000 barrels.

—The Galveston *News* says Texas has 2,500,000 dogs. The dogs cost the owners 5 cents a day per head, or altogether 45,000,000 a year, and sheep owners $5,000,000 a year more, a total of $50,000,000.

—James Smith, postmaster and justice of peace at Concord, Sussex county, Deleware, took $400 out of a widow's pension of $1,200 and has come to grief at the inside of a jail. The widow could neither read nor write.

—Two races of men are dying out—the Laplanders, who number 30,000, and the Maoris, of New Zealand, reduced from 100,000 to 45,000 since the days of Captain Cook, and likely to be extinct by the year 2,000.

—Professor O. S. Fowler, the noted phrenologist and lecturer, died at his residence near Sharon Station, N. Y., on Thursday of last week, after an illness of only thirty hours. The cause of death was spinal superinduced by a heavy cold.

—To get out of a thunder storm J. H. Doolittle rode his horse into an old school house near Eckerty, Ind. In doing so he disturbed a hornets' nest and they attacked the horse so savagely that he died within an hour from the effect of the stings.

—Sunflowers are used in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maplewood and make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

—John Brown, twenty-one years old, residing on a farm with his mother, three miles north of Lapeer, Mich., deliberately put a bullet through the palm of his hand with a revolver to evade work. He submitted himself to the same ordeal about a year ago, only using the other hand as a target.

—James Smith, while under the influence of liquor at Linden, Mich., a few weeks ago, married a woman of bad reputation. The act weighed on his mind, however, and on Thursday of last week he blew out his brains. Smith was a prominent figure in social circles and was accounted a prosperous business man.

—A San Diego, Cal., citizen who is "above suspicion," has a big grape vine, of which he says: "Last year I helped pick and weigh 1,143 pounds of fruit from that vine. I saw those grapes pressed into 125 gallons of wine by a man eighty-three years of age, and the most of the product was retailed to medicine men here at $2 per gallon.

—A regulation drunken Hungarian fight occurred near Leisenring, Fayette county, last Sunday evening, in which a Hun was shot through the neck by a fellow-countryman. It is thought that the wound will not prove fatal. Knives, clubs, and stones were freely used, and a number of other Huns were badly injured. No arrests have been made.

—Thomas Dott, a farmer of Gibsonia, Pa., sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, was fatally stabbed on Tuesday morning by a German farm-hand whose name is not known. Dott discharged him b cause there was no work, and the German, without any other provocation, drew a large knife and thrust it into Dott's abdomen. He then fled and has not yet been caught.

—A special from Republican City, Neb., says: A cyclone from the north struck here on Thursday afternoon of last week and every brick building in town is wrecked. The brick school house being built was blown down, burying seven workmen. Five were injured and J. J. Launig and a man named Allen were killed. The damage will reach $50,000.

—Wesley C. Parker, about twenty years old, shot himself in the Congregational Church at Elmdale, Kan., on last Sunday evening. He joined with the congregation singing the doxology and after the minister had pronounced the benediction Parker rose to his feet, drew a revolver and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you all good-by," and then pulled the trigger.

—Jesse Larne, son of John L. Larne, of Trenton, N. J., was bitten by a dog last June. The wound healed readily, and nothing more was thought about it. Last Saturday the boy was taken with convulsions. The child had an attack of hydrophobia. Everything was done for him which medical skill could advise, but he died the next morning in terrible agony.

—A strange case is reported from the Hermitage district, Tenn. Richard Hunt, a colored preacher, has built up a little congregation and established a small church. He wanted to hold a revival, but the slight expense of lights, etc., could not be met. He stole a cow from one of his neighbors, brought it to Nashville and sold it for $15, and went back and started his revival. He is now in jail.

—In Loudon county, Virginia, on Wednesday of last week, Ida Brookings, a girl 15 years old, was left at home with a little brother of 7 years, while the remainder of the family went to the farm to work. On their return, the boy was missing and Ida said he had gone from the house to find his mother. It turned out that Ida had broken his skull with a stone and dragged his body away to conceal it. She is now in jail.

—A mad dog attacked Mrs. Henry Biekle near Louisville, Ky., and William Eichen, a young, new-landed German employed by Biekle, went to her rescue and strangled the brute, but not before his hands and arms had been badly bitten. As soon as Biekle learned that the dog was mad, and that Eichen might have the hydrophobia, he promptly discharged the young man who had saved his wife's life, and the poor fellow, without money or friends, was admitted to the hospital.

—The rabbit pest is so bad at Merced Cal., that hunters are employed to do nothing else but hunt them down. Over 7,000 of them have been killed this season and the "good work still goes on." Hunters are furnished horses, wagons and ammunition, and are paid 5 cents for every one they bring in dead. After being brought in and counted the rabbits are thrown into an immense vat, to which a certain amount of grain is added, an then the entire mess is boiled to a turn, after which it is fed to the hogs. Boiled jack-rabbit is a dish much sought after by the San Joaquin looters.

—A Kingston, N. Y., man while waiting at the West Shore Railroad depot at Catskill the other day, was entertained by the actions of a loving couple, in the waiting room. The young man and woman had their arms around each other, and were eating peanuts. The man, with his right arm around the woman, dropped peanuts in her mouth with his right hand, while the woman with her left arm around the man's neck, dropped peanuts in his mouth with her left hand. It was an ingenious way of combining hugging and peanut eating at the same time.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—Aaron J. Vanderpoel, the eminent jurist, of New York City, died in Paris on Monday of apoplexy.

—Two live stock trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad collided near Naperville, Ill., on Sunday morning, making a fearful wreck. One of the engines plowed through three cars loaded with fat steers for Chicago, and the huge beasts, almost without exception, were scattered, mangled and bleeding along the track or pitched down a 20-foot embankment. A hog car on the other train was completely telescoped by the tender, and a great number of porkers were crushed to a jelly. One of the engineers, known as Yankee Robinson, was seriously, but not fatally injured.

—A novel and terrific battle was witnessed on the farm of a man named McGregor, near Wellsville, O., on Wednesday of last week. A Durham bull and a Clydesdale stallion were grazing in adjoining lots, when something aroused the ire of the bull and he jumped into the other field. A fierce and terrific battle ensued between the two huge animals, which resulted in a victory for the Durham in 10 minutes. The bull retreated a distance of 20 feet and made a rush for his adversary, goring him in a vital spot, causing instant death. All attempts to separate the animals were futile. The horse was a magnificent animal, weighing over 1,800 pounds.

—About noon on Friday last Major C. C. Dawson, an old citizen of Pleasant Hills, Mo., played a game of pool with one Charles Taylor, and, as the latter lost and had no money, he asked the Major to pay for it, which he did. The two then started down the street together, when the Major jokingly remarked: "I guess I will have to lock you up." Taylor immediately drew a revolver and fired two shots, which took effect in the Major's breast, near the heart, causing instant death. When taken into custody a kit of burglars' tools were found in Tabor's possession, and it is supposed that he believed Major Dawson to be a detective, and feared arrest.

—The Cunard steamship Etruria's last trip to New York ended on Saturday, was made in 6 days, 4 hours and 47 minutes, or 25 minutes longer than the fastest trip on record—that of her sister ship the Umbria. The world is seeing great developments in the merchant marine since the Savannah, the first steamer to cross the ocean, went from Savannah to Liverpool in 1819 in 26 days. The smallest steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic arrived at New York in August, 1880, and went thence to Philadelphia. She steamed the entire distance, 3,316 miles, with a consumption of less than 25 tons of coal. She is 84 feet in length and her gross weight is 70 tons.

—A murder was committed at Searry station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad Tuesday of last week. As near as can be ascertained, the particulars are as follows: Two young men named Jones and Sheppard worked at a saw mill at Searry. They fought about a girl and Sheppard was whipped. Taking the drubbing much to heart, he went to the house of his father, Berry Sheppard, who resides in Teavasion valley, near by, and asked him what he must do. It is reported that his father told him to go and kill Jones. Young Sheppard returned to Searry on Tuesday, and walking up behind Jones, struck him on the back of the head with a club, killing him instantly. He was arrested immediately and strong talk of lynching him was indulged in by the citizens.

—The famous land-locked sea serpent which has long been said to inhabit the depths of Skiff lake, was seen during the last week by at least three reputable eye-witnesses disporting itself at the bottom of the lake, says the Woonsocket (N. B.) *Press*. According to one of the witnesses the serpent appeared to be about 30 feet in length. At times he lay on the surface, and then again he would slongh the water at a frightful rate of speed, lashing the water into foam with his head and tail. His course lay off McMullen's Landing towards Northcote Island, a distance of three miles, during which he was plainly visible to the men on the hill overlooking the lake. They watched the movements of the serpent with the keenest curiosity until an intervening island cut him out of their sight. This is at least the third appearance of this singular reptile.

—A farmer named Corner, of Roane county, W. V., has invented a new plan to catch squirrels, which has proven a great success. He has a large corn field which borders on the woods, and which the squirrels have almost devastated during the present season. Having hit upon a plan, he first watched the animals, and found that when he made a raid and retired they retreated to the woods almost invariably along one particular line of fence. Having learned this fact, Corner covered that line of fence with tar, putting on a heavy coat. This he did in the the evening, and in the morning when he went to the field he saw a long line of squirrels running along the fence towards the woods. They succeeded in clearing the fence, but when they struck the woods the leaves and sticks stuck to their feet so badly that they could not climb the trees nor run very far even on the leaves. The first capture amounted to 27 squirrels, and within a week Corner had killed over 100 squirrels by his unique device.

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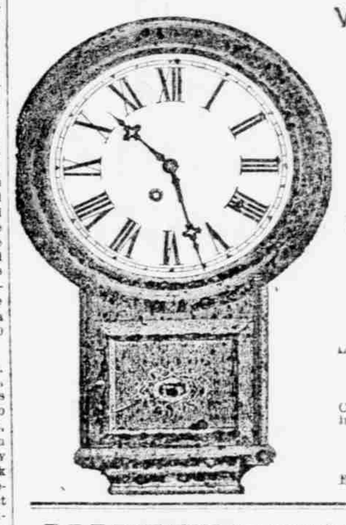

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CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

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Best In The World

For large or small game—38 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 56 grs.; 40 cal. 60 grs.; 45 cal. 70 and 75 grs. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect safety guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in several different styles, price from $15.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These arms carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

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RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliances. Ask for Terms.

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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about
90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,
having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Munster Station on the Roanesburg and Cresson Railroad.
For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Margaret Kelly by her next friend Thos. McCabe vs. Peter Kelly. Divorce.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 18, December Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
To PETER KELLY, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, As heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Margaret Kelly, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she has contracted with you the said Peter Kelly, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.
Witness the Honorable Robert L. Johnson, President Judge of our said Court, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothy's.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
RELIABLE REMEDY. For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable in the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures in a manner agreeable to nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourself or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been in more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*
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FOR THE BLOOD
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.
DR. N. S. RUDOLPH, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."
DR. R. M. DETZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic is needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."
MR. WM. BYRNE, 258, Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier."
MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, decd. (first floor.) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. (

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - AUGUST 26, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Saturday last ended the dog days.

—The special term of court commences next week.

—The freemen of this place are doing a large business.

—Wild turkeys are reported plenty in Washington county.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones is closing out her entire stock of millinery at cost.

—Mr. Fred. W. Kittell, of Braddock, was a visitor to our town on Tuesday.

—See that you are assessed before September 30 or you will loose your vote.

—A large lot of wide embroideries reduced to 10 cents at Mrs. R. E. Jones'.

—Services will be resumed at St. Francis' Church, Loretto, Pa., on Monday September 5th.

—Miss Marian Houp, of Johnstown, was the guest of Miss Annie Sechler on Sunday last.

—Mr. Charles Seaton of Greensburg, was the guest of Mr. George Foster, on Monday last.

—The best and cheapest assortment of ginghams and splashers in town at Mrs. R. E. Jones'.

—Miss Matilda Litzinger, of Grafton, W. Va., is the guest of Miss Annie Blair, of this place.

—Ask for the "Double Ve" waist—the best waist for children in the market. For sale by Mrs. R. E. Jones.

—Captain Thomas Davis will leave this place on Monday next for another trip to the Black Hills in Dakota.

—Mr. S. Smith, of Vermillion, Erie county, Ohio, formerly of Tunnelhill, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

—The time for holding the fair at Carrolltown has been fixed for the 10th, 11th and 12th of October.

—Owing to the sickness of his little girl, Mr. S. S. Dumphrey, of the *Local News*, was unable to issue his paper last week.

—The carpenters have commenced work getting the frame work ready for the French roof on the Central Hotel in this place.

—The Bedford Agricultural Society will offer second premiums for exhibits at the coming fair. This is a new departure.

—It is said that an entertainment, for the benefit of the Grand Army Post, of this place, will be given in the near future.

—There will be a grand concert given in the St. Augustine Hall, on Saturday, August 27th. Everybody invited.

—There was a large crowd from this place in attendance at the Prinigledale camp-meeting at Wilmore, on Sunday last.

—Editor Lloyd, of the *Herald*, took in the Juniata Valley Editorial excursion on Tuesday last and is taking in the sights at Erie.

—An excursion party from Altoona, filling six passenger cars, took a trip over the Cresson & Coalport railroad on Wednesday.

—E. G. Kerr, Esq., will leave Ebensburg about the 3rd of September next to attend the United States Court at Scranton, as a juror.

—The crossing at the corner of Mary Ann and Horner streets is in very bad condition and should be looked after by the borough fathers.

—An excursion party left this place on Wednesday morning and returned the same evening after enjoying a trip over the Bell's Gap railroad.

—Miss Maggie Donegan, of St. Augustine, who has been visiting friends in this place for the past two months, returned home on Saturday last.

—Miss Maude Render, of this place, who has been visiting friends in Connellsville and Pittsburg for the past three weeks, returned home on Tuesday evening.

—On Wednesday night of last week Conductor M. A. Quartz, of the Cresson & Coalport railroad, had two cows killed on the Pennsylvania railroad near Cresson.

—Messrs. William and Thomas Horan, of Summerhill township, were in town on Wednesday, driving about as fine a horse as has stepped into Ebensburg for some time.

—On Saturday last a game of ball was played at Carrolltown between a club from the place and the Carrolltown club. Score 25 to 18 in favor of the club from this place.

—Mr. John P. O'Neil, of Cresson, intends to take a western trip in a few days for the purpose of scanning up a business location. Report has it that he will accompany Captain Davis to the Black Hills on Monday next.

—At St. Joseph's Convent on Tuesday last the young ladies made their vows and received the habit. Among those taking their vows were Miss Katie Gallitzin, of Gallitzin, and Miss Jennie Smith, of Altoona.

—William W. Port, of Warriers Ridge, Huntingdon county, was found lying dead along side of the railroad near Bellwood, last Sunday, on last Sunday morning. He was struck by a passing train while walking on the railroad. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

—Mr. H. Clark, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad and a resident of Derry, Westmoreland county, while coupling cars at Portage on Saturday last, had the first two thumbnails of his left hand crushed. He was taken to the Altoona Hospital where the injured hand was dressed by the physicians.

—Texas fever has broken out among the cattle in several sections of Lancaster county. It was introduced by animals purchased for winter fattening. In a herd at Manheim township three of eight are dead. In another herd of eight two are dead and the others are sick, and several other cases of the disease are reported.

—Ex-Judge Adam Hoy, of Bellefonte, died at his home in that place on Tuesday morning, in the 69th year of his age. He was appointed President Judge of the Centre and Huntingdon district after the resignation of Judge Orvis, but was defeated for the position at the next election by Hon. A. O. Furst, the present Judge.

—The Eighty-Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers will hold a reunion in Huntingdon, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 7th and 8th, 1887, during the celebration of the Huntingdon county celebration. All of the surviving members of the old Regiment are earnestly invited to be present and thus help to make the reunion a grand success.

—The Day Express east Saturday morning struck and instantly killed the six-year-old son of Mr. Oliver Aukerman, a resident of Latrobe. It is said that the unfortunate little fellow was in the act of running across the track at a point near the flouring mill, owned by Mr. Beam of Latrobe, when the train came upon him unnoticed, with the result stated above.

—A corps of engineers are now at work on the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad the present week, but for what purpose we are unable to state. It may mean an extension of the Gravel to Bairsville, or it may be that they want to cut a wrinkle out of some of the curves. Each subscriber has the privilege of guessing for himself.

OUR DRY GOODS REPORT.

Never in the history of the dry goods trade of Altoona has such wonderful bargains in almost every line been offered as Gable & Co. (at their store No. 1402 Eleventh avenue), are now offering. They are selling beautiful Check Scotch Zephyr Ginghams at 12½c. per yard. They are selling 38 inch wide Dentelle Dress Goods at 12½c. per yard (worth 50c. per yard), this they do to close out the balance of these lines and no more can be had this season at such low prices. They are selling the regular Double-fold plaid Dress Goods (50c. quality) at 25c. per yard and the 25c. quality at 12½c. per yard. These embrace all the latest styles of Plaids. They are selling short lengths of silks that average from 2 yards to 13 yards, at 33, 50 and 62½c. per yard, that are the 75c. and $1 qualities. These silks are in blacks and colors, and are a very cheap lot of goods. They are selling Lace Curtains (slightly soiled) for $1.75, $2.00 and $3.00 per pair, that are regular $3, $4 and $5 quality. They are new and pretty patterns. They are selling new style figured Scrim at 7c. a yard that you see marked 15, 17 and 18c. elsewhere. They are selling the balance of their stock of Parasols for less than it cost to make them. They are selling fine Canvas and Leather Belts at 5 and 10c., worth 25c. They are selling short lengths of Colored Cambric at 3c. a yard.

Then you know they keep a line Cassimeres at low prices—splendid goods for Mens' and Boys' wear at 50 cents and $1.00 per yard. Then look at their 17c. pants goods—better than you will find anywhere else for 25c. a yard—much better, and only 17c. a yard. No matter where you go in their store you see bargains—bargains in Black Cashmeres, 50c. to $1 a yard; Carliers, the best in the world. Best value in Black and Colored Silks, 72c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard. Best value in all kinds of Dress Goods. We are selling better muslin for the money (from 5c. to 10c. per yard) than you will find anywhere else. Best value in Prints. Best value in Satines. Best value in Seersucker.

WM. F. CABLE & CO., 1402 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PENN'A.

—Drop in and pay your subscription.

—Mr. Joseph Bengele, one of Gallitzin's best citizens, was in town on Tuesday.

—Editor Lloyd of the *Herald*, is erecting a new porch to his residense on Julian street.

—Send the trade dollars to the bank for redemption before the last week of this month. After the 1st of September they will not be redeemed except at bullion value.

—John E. Dubois has appealed from the decision of Judge Krebs that the Dubois estate must pay the collateral-inheritance tax, and the Supreme Court will settle the matter.

—The 'Dauntless Fire Company of this place held a special meeting on Monday evening last, for the purpose of disposing of the funds in the hands of the treasurer. The money was put out at interest.

—Mr. Howard Williams, son of Mr. Thos. J. Williams, of this place, now a resident of Homestead, Allegheny county, drove to this place on Monday and has been spending a few days under the paternal roof. He will return to-day (Friday).

—The camping party which left this place on Wednesday of last week, returned home on last Friday evening. They all report having a good time, and wish to return their thanks to Mr. Samuel O'Hara and family for their kindness to them while at camp.

—Mr. John Lutzinger was thrown out of a dog cart on Thursday night of last week, while returning from Loretto, in the woods near Mr. John Bannan's and had to tramp it home. The horse and cart arrived without any damage done to either horse or vehicle.

—Carl. Ritter, a young man from South Side, Pittsburg, who was taken sick at Lilly with typhoid fever and who was brought to the almshouse on Tuesday last, died a few hours after his admittance. His remains were buried in the almshouse cemetery on Wednesday.

—Morris Manning, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad was run over by a draft of cars at Altoona on Tuesday morning, and had his left arm so badly crushed that the physicians amputated it above the elbow after he was taken to the hospital. He resides in Altoona and has a wife and two children.

—Mr. Joseph Preiser and Miss Katie Kreitzer, of Blacklick township, were married at St. Nicholas Catholic Church, at Nicktown, on Tuesday. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the wedding and dance that followed, but owing to other engagements could not attend. We wish the young couple a long and happy life.

—At the boot and shoe store of R. L. Davis, in this place, you will find the nicest lot of boots and shoes to be found in the town. He has just opened up a new lot of gentlemen's shoes that for ease and comfort cannot be beat. All his stock is of the best class and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of ladies' misses' and children's shoes contains every thing desirable in that line.

—Following is a good receipt for blackberry cordial: Secure good ripe berries and crush them; to each gallon of juice add one quart of boiling water; let it stand for twenty four hours, stirring it a few times; strain and add two pounds of sugar to each gallon of liquid, put in jugs and cork tight. It may be used in two months; is excellent for summer complaint, and can be taken by delicate invalids.

—Mr. John McConnell, of the firm of McConnell & Saupp, the popular clothiers of Altoona, will start for New York on the 27th, instant, for the purpose of buying for cash a large stock of seasonable clothing and to make arrangements to have their fall and winter stock of overcoats made. When you visit Altoona do not fail to visit their clothing store in the St. Lawrence block, corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street.

—A young man by the name of Howard Moreland, aged 22 years, fell under a moving freight train on Monday afternoon near Newton Hamilton, and had his right leg crushed near the knee and his left foot terribly mutilated. He was taken to Huntingdon and placed in the hospital. The Company's physician, Dr. D. P. Miller, was called and amputated the right leg above the knee and the left foot near the ankle-joint.

—The reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, which was to have been held in Lancaster on September 14, has been postponed for the present. Commander Ashbridge, of Post 30, G. A. R., has received a circular to this effect, signed by A. G. Curtin, President, and Chill W. Hazzard and John Taylor, Secretaries. The postponement is on account of the Constitutional Centennial celebration in Philadelphia.

—The law extending the school term to six months, which was passed by the last Legislature, sets forth that the minimum school term shall be six months and after the close of the school year ending on the first Monday in June 1887, school directors and controllers shall keep the school's of their respective districts in operation at least six months each year. The law, however, contains the provision that the length of the annual term may remain as at present in districts where the maximum amount of tax allowed by law to be levied for school purposes shall be found insufficient to keep the schools open a greater length of time.

—Mr. John D. Brookbank, a son of Mr. Andrew Brookbank, of Summerhill township, was killed at Derry on Tuesday morning. The deceased was employed as a brakeman in the Derry railroad yard, but had obtained a leave of absence on Saturday and on Monday last was in Altoona on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Andrew Engle. He left Altoona on Monday and went to Somman and it is thought that he returned from there to Derry some time in the night and was run over after getting off at Derry. He was twenty six years of age and leaves a wife and two small children at Derry where he resided.

—An exchange says that the Right Rev. Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B., President of the American Casinese Congregation, and Mitred Arch-Abbot of St. Vincent's Abbey, Latrobe, Pa., is seriously ill. Father Wimmer, who is one of three arch abbots in the world, it is stated, "is the oldest priest and monk in the church. He was born in Bavaria in 1809, became a secular priest in 1831, and embraced the monastic life in 1835. By the assistance of King Ludwig, Father Wimmer came to America in 1846, with a few companion monks, and established the first convent of this Order at Latrobe. He was appointed Prior in 1857, elected Abbot in 1855, and honored by Pope Leo XIII, in 1880, with the title of Arch-Abbot."

Killed His Father.

William Byers, 19 years old, residing in Indiana county, 15 miles north of Indiana, shot his father through the heart on Saturday morning, and the parent, after running several yards and throwing a poker at his son, fell dead. Byers had attended a soldiers' reunion on Friday night and got home about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning and went to bed. The mother testified before the Coroner's jury that her husband went to the son's room about 7 o'clock and that high words passed between father and son and that she heard a shot and directly afterward the bedroom door opened and the son rushed from the room, closely pursued by the father with a poker, which he threw at the fleeing boy and then fell to the ground and immediately expired. Investigation showed that he had been shot directly through the heart.

Byers gave himself up and was taken to jail. He told a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* that when his father came into the room he ordered him to get up, dress and go to work. As soon as he had done so the father commenced to beat him with a poker, and the door being locked and feeling that his life was in danger, he drew his revolver and fired. The boy's person bears testimony to the fact that he had been struck severely several times with some hard instrument, and there is a hole an inch deep in his shoulder, which, he says, was caused by the point of the poker. The dead man was 55 years old. He served in the war of the rebellion for nearly four years. At times he would fly into a terrible passion, especially when any member of the family failed to coincide in his views. He had told his son that he should not go to the reunion, which accounts for his attempt to chastise him. The lad is an innocent looking fellow and bears a good reputation.

A Burglar Shot.

John E. Kelley, son of Postmaster Kelley, of Blacklick, Indiana county, shot and fatally wounded a burglar who had entered the store and post-office early on last Saturday morning. About 3 o'clock young Kelley was awakened by a noise, as of some one stumbling over something. He sleeps in the house adjoining the store in which the post-office is kept. There have been half a-dozen small burglaries in that neighborhood in the past two weeks, and young Kelley at once suspected that there were robbers in the post-office. He seized a shot-gun, which stood near his bed, and quietly slipped into the store by the back door. He found nobody there, but there was abundant evidence that the visitors had not been gone long. The till on one side of the store had been broken into and all the small change, amounting to about $3, taken out. The burglars had evidently taken fright at the noise that had awakened Mr. Kelley, and fled.

Mr. Kelly was very quiet in his investigations, and was about to step out of the front door when a shadow crossed, followed by another, and then two men entered the store. The burglars had come back. Kelly spoke to them and they sprang toward him, when he fired, emptying the entire load of shot into the foremost man's body, just below the breastbone. The men turned and fled, one of them assisting the other, and disappeared in the darkness. An hour or so later the one who had been wounded appeared at St. Clair's Mills, a mile and a half from the scene of the shooting, and applied at Archie Patterson's for help. He proved to be Charles Rodgers, a young man well known in the neighborhood. He formerly lived at Blacklick and worked in Mildren's fire-brick yard.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in a worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at the drug store of E. James' Ebensburg.

Frugality Items.

FRUGALITY, August 22d, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—Saturday last was payday here and quite a number of the boys indulged freely in "Davis' best" and got pretty well twisted.

Eight of the double tenant houses are under roof and the large store house is ready for the plasterers.

Thirty-eight coke ovens are about completed and they are now breaking ground for fifty more. McGovern Bros. have a large force of men working on the side tracks and coke will soon be shipped.

On Sunday last, while the boys were playing base ball, one man attempted to catch a fly ball and caught it on the nose, breaking that member. That is his reward for playing ball on Sunday.

The barn of Mr. Hollis was raised on the 13th, instant. Mr. Sheppard, one of the men working there at the time, received a severe blow on the head with a handspike, but is now doing well. In the evening dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The festival for the benefit of the Shirley Sunday School will be held in the grove in that place on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of September. The members of the committee are working hard to make it a success and, of course, everbody is invited.

A great many of our young folks attended the festival at St. Augustine, and one young man landed his girl safe at home and then started for his home, when his horse became frightened and ran off, breaking the buggy. He had to walk to his home, which was some distance away.

Application has been made for a postoffice at this point with Mr. Calwell as postmaster. We hope it may be granted. B.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, August 24, 1887:

Enoch James and Margaret N. Edwards, Millville.

Thomas Broadus and Laura Vincent, Conemaugh.

Andrew J. Lego and Marie Kepler, Johnstown.

Edward Marris and Katie Eichenhaub, Baker's Mines, Blair county.

Philip E. Garman, Bellwod, Blair county, and Ida M. Hollen, Reade township.

Gabriel A. Harvey, Blacklick township and Catharine M. Hopfer, Carroll township.

Henry J. Kinso, Millcreek and Mary Berkey, Upper Yoder township.

John Frederick Witt and Catharine Fry, Morrellville.

John W. Thomas and Mary Lloyd, Portage.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

Sheriff's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of Sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1887, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of M. L. Leary, of, in and to all, that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Columbia street, on the west and running back to an alley, adjoining lot of John Broombaugh on the north and lot of Daniel C. Little on the south, being one full sized lot as laid out in the plan and plot of said borough and known as lot No. 19, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of M. L. Leary. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wells Whip Co.

Also, All the right, title and interest of Thos. Dumphy, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Main street, adjoining lots of the heirs of Jacob Moyer, deceased, on the east and west, lots of Joseph Adams, John Brand and others, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and store room and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of Thomas Dumphy. Also, all the right, title and interest of Thomas Dumphy in a two-story plank house and other outbuildings, situated along the C. C. N. Y. S. R. R. R., at Dean station, Cambria county, Pa., now in the occupancy of Thomas Dumphy. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Anna Armanda Dumphy.

Also, All the right, title and interest of F. M. Bradley, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Tunnelhill, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the street and corner of Charles Wharton's lot and running north 10½ west along said Charles Wharton's lot 216 feet to a post; thence from said post north 75½ east 75 feet to a post; thence from said post south 10½ east 216 feet to a post on the street; thence from said post south 17½ east 75 feet to the place of beginning, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less having thereon erected a one and one-half story tenant house now in the occupancy of Robert Scanlan, Joseph Sheridan and William Freeman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the People's Building and Loan Association, of Altoona, Pa.

Also, All the right, title and interest of George W. Flenner of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Adjoining land of William Penrod on the east lands of George Lamb on the west; land of William Custer on the north and by lands of others on the south, containing 50 acres more or less, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of Samuel Flenner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Commissioners of Cambria county.

Also, All the right, title and interest of H. C. Garman of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the East ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the corner of Triumph street and Poplar alley thence along the south side of Triumph street north 85 degrees west 14 perches and 77 links to a post; thence south 12 degrees east by a straight line until the same intersects the line of the land released to the Railroad Company; thence south 27 degrees east along the line of the land released to the Railroad Company until it intersects the corner of the land released to Railroad Company and Poplar alley; thence north 2 degrees east along the west side of poplar alley to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings and a large two-story frame saw, planing and shingle mill and all machinery, now in the occupancy of H. C. Garman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of use of A. J. Driscoll and others.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Aug. 5, 1887. Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1887.

1st. The first and final account of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., executor of John Z. Jones, dec'd.

2d. The second and final of J. L. Paterson, administrator of Samuel Baker, deceased.

3. The first and partial account of Michael Myers and Elizabeth J. Cree, administrators of George M. Cree, deceased.

4. The first and final account of S. W. Miller, executor of Margaret Diple, deceased.

5. The first and final account of Thos. McDermitt, executor of Ellen Connelly, deceased.

6. The first and partial account of John M. Rose, administrator of John Rose, deceased.

7. The first and final account of Benjamin F. James, guardian of Anna Mills, a daughter of James Mills, deceased.

8. The first account of Daniel Fitzpatrick, executor of Mary Fitzpatrick, deceased.

9. The first and final account of William Byers, executor of Joseph Burkhart, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John H. Fisher, guardian of Mary Horner, minor child Jefferson Horner, deceased.

11. The second account of Hiram and Lewis Orris, executors of George Orris, deceased.

12. The first account of Jacob C. Homer, guardian of Jacob Grafe, Edward Grafe, William Grafe and John Grafe, minor children of Mary Grafe and Oscar Grafe, deceased.

13. The first and partial account of William Warner, surviving administrator of John Warner, deceased.

14. The first and final account of Simon A. Weakland and Isaac Weakland, executors of John Weakland, deceased.

15. The first account of John A. Blair, executor of Dennis Brawley, deceased.

16. The account of Maude K. Scanlan, administratrix of John E. Scanlan, deceased, who was the guardian of Theo. W. Evans, a minor child of David H. Evans.

17. The account of Maude K. Scanlan, administratrix of John E. Scanlan, deceased, who was executor of the last will and testament of William Calvin, deceased.

18. The account of Maude K. Scanlan administratrix of John E. Scanlan, deceased, who was executor of Teresa Scanlan, deceased.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR.
Aug. 12, 1887. Register.

Widow's Appraisements.

Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised and set apart for widows of decedents, under the Act of Assembly of the 4th day of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg in and for Cambria county, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1887, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property and real estate appraised and set apart for Rosanna Heidmeister, widow of Jno B. Heidmeister, deceased, $900.

2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property and real estate appraised and set apart for Mary Ellen Farren widow of Dennis Farren, deceased, $900.

3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret Shidhoner, widow of Adam Jacob Shidhoner, deceased, $300.

4. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Eliza Strayer, widow of Joseph Strayer, deceased, $299.96.

5. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Ann Cooper, widow of James Cooper, deceased, $500.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR.
Aug. 12, 1887. Register.

TRIAL LIST.

SECOND WEEK, SEPTEMBER TERM, September 12th, 1887.

Crauer	vs.	Blair.
Mack	vs.	Grumbling.
Blauch & Stutzman	vs.	R. & O. R. R. Co.
Strayer	vs.	Luther.
Lanig & Davidson	vs.	James.
Stutzman	vs.	Stonebraker.
Flowers	vs.	Kelly.
Snyder	vs.	Cole.
Krause	vs.	Rex.
Sheridon	vs.	Burns.
Blauch	vs.	Livingston.
Storm	vs.	Cooper.
Tallman	vs.	Dwelling House Insurance Co.
Dibert	vs.	Bradley.
Methoy	vs.	Bradley.
Gillespie	vs.	McCloskey.
Gallagher	vs.	C. C. Co. & N. Y. S. & R. R. Co.
Blated	vs.	Strickland.
Tegler	vs.	McKenna.
Reed	vs.	Kittanning Ins. Co.
Kelly	vs.	Schmittle.
Goff	vs.	Walton.
Fowler	vs.	Strayer.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Aug. 12, 1887.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. The undersigned having been appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Daniel Pugh, executor of David Evans, deceased, as shown by his first and final account hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on Tuesday, August 23, 1887, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK,
Aug. 5, 3t. Auditor.

WHEN you want Job Printing of any kind done give the FREEMAN office a trial.

TRIAL LIST.

SPECIAL TERM, Fifth Monday August, 1887.

Hipps & Lloyd	vs.	Lantzy, et al.
Condron, et al	vs.	Mellermitt, et al.
Blair	vs.	Griffith, et al.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., July 29, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Litzinger, late of Loretto borough, Cambria County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

EUGENE LITZINGER,
R. W. LITZINGER,
Loretto, July 29, 1887. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the Estate of John Campbell, late of Chest township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

THOMAS M. CRAVER.
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Campbell, dec'd, St. Lawrence, Pa. July 29, 1887, 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County. Estate of D. M. PRINGLE, deceased.

And now, June 15th, on motion of F. J. O'Connor, Attorney for Estate, C. L. Dick appointed Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of William Cole Administrator. PER CURIAM.

I will sit for the purpose above appointment at my Office, in Alma Hall, Johnstown, Penna., on Thursday, August 18th 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. CHAS. L. DICK,
July 29, 1887. Auditor.

NOTICE!

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased, in the borough of Lilly, in the County of Cambria, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the and legal representative of William J. McGuire, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of William J. McGuire, deceased, in the township of Clearfield, in the County of Cambria, on Friday, the 26th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of David Youngkin, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of David Youngkin, deceased, in the township of Roade, in the County of Cambria, on Thursday, the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Foster W. Davis vs. Rachael Davis.		IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 39, March Term. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
To RACHAEL DAVIS, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband Foster W. Davis, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Rachael Davis, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Elisa Lane by her next friend John Barclay. vs. Frank C. Lane.		IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 2, March Term. 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
To FRANK C. LANE, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Elisa Lane, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Frank C. Lane, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alice Maloney by her next friend H. T. Beam vs. Thomas Maloney.		IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 5, Sept. Term, 1886. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

WE COMMAND YOU the said Thomas Maloney as we have heretofore commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you and be appear, in your proper person before our Judge at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for said County on the first Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Alice Maloney, and to show cause if any you have why the said Alice Maloney, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly, in such case made and provided, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Attest—JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE HON. R. L. JOHNSTON President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 47th Judicial District consisting of the County of Cambria, having issued his precept bearing date of the 17th day of June, A. D., 1887, to me directed, for holding a Special Court of Common Pleas and a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Ebensburg, for the County of Cambria, and to commence on the

Fifth Monday of August, being the 29th day of August, 1887,

and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said County of Cambria, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the second week, it being the first Monday of September, being the 5th day of September, 1887, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrance to do those things, which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or shall be in the Jail of Cambria county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Ebensburg, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1887, and the One Hundred and Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Ebensburg, July 29, 15-7.

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Why is it that we sold $10,000 worth more Goods this Season than we sold in the Spring of 1886.

Anybody visiting our establishment and comparing our Goods and prices with those of other stores, will have no difficulty in correctly answering the question.

WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

THE BOTTOM
IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices. Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this office.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street, near High

STRAY NOTICE.

A white and red spotted cow, about 4 years old, wearing a wide copper rivets in strap, strayed away from the premises of the undersigned on June 15, 1887. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

JEB DUNMIRE,
Glen White P. O., Blair Co., Pa.
July 22, 1887.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah McGonigle, late of Hemlock, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly probated for settlement.

CHARLES A. McGONIGLE,
Aug. 12, dt. Adm'r. cum testamento annexo.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNY ROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and exporters, 88 William st., New York

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75

Jack Hays' Rangers.

After the capture of the City of Mexico in the United States forces, says the Dalton (Ga.) *News* correspondent, writing from that place in December, 1847, Jack Hays and his Texas rangers rode with their old-fashioned maple-stocked rifles lying across their saddles, the butts of two large pistols sticking out of holsters and a pair of Colt's six-shooters belted around their waists, making fifteen shots to the man. There were only 500 men in the regiment. Colonel Hays says there were 1,000 in reality, and, summing them all up they have only got 7,500 shots. The Mexicans have a more holy horror of them than they have of the evil saint himself. It is really surprising that men with a reputation should be among the very best disciplined troops in the army in any way; but the greasers must not interfere with them, as was illustrated this evening. Almost an hour after some of them were quietly passing through one of the streets, when a crowd of Leperos gathered around them and commenced throwing stones, the result of which was that in a very few minutes there were several dead Mexicans lying in the street. Another eye-witness of the Texas rangers in one of the Mexican cities gives the following graphic description of the event: "They rode, some side-ways, some standing up, some by the reverse flank, some face to the rear, some on horses, some on asses, some on mustangs, some on mules. On they came—rag, tag, and bob-tail—pell-mell, helter-skelter; the head of one covered with a slouched hat, that of another with a towering cocked hat, a third bareheaded, while twenty others had caps made of the skins of every variety of wild and tame beast. A nobler set of fellows than those same Texan tatterdemalions never unsheathed a sword on the country's altar—young, vigorous, kind, generous and brave, they purposely dressed themselves in this garb to prove to the world that they were neither regulars or volunteers, but Texan rangers, as free and unrestrained as the air that they breathe. Hays' men entered the city of Aztecs and approached the halls of the Montezumas, as at this place, the objects of universal curiosity. The sides of the streets were line with spectators of every hue and creed, from the Major-General of the North American army to the Mexican beggar. Quietly they moved along; not a word spoken; they seemed unconscious that they were the observed of all observers. The trees in their own native forests would have attracted as much attention as they seemed to bestow upon anything around them. They seemed to say: 'We have seen men and been in cities before.' The difference between their entry into the City of Mexico and that which I have described was a mere freak of their own. In each place they acted their part well. After entering the city they had proceeded some distance without being molested, but the temptation became too great for a Mexican to withstand, and one standing on the sidewalk threw a stone at the head of one of the rangers. As usual with a Mexican, he overshot his mark and took off the cap of his intended victim without injuring him. Never was a guilty act more instantly punished; it was the last stone he ever threw, for quicker than thought a flash was seen, a report was heard, and the offender fell dead. The ranger replaced his pistol in his belt, reclaimed his cap, and rode on. Ere long another stone was thrown and another greaser launched into eternity. During all this time no noise was heard, no disturbance was perceivable, the column never halted, and the ranks were unbroken."

Humorous.

A deaf mute, it is said, is not a man of his word.

It is a bold man, indeed, who will not dodge a boulder.

The position of a judge is an exceedingly trying one.

Among the impossibilities may be mentioned an ugly baby.

Men who stand around waiting for a drink show a lack of cents.

The dried codfish is the only animal that wears its shirt open on the back.

A cyclone is like three school-girls walking abreast—it doesn't turn out for anything.

"Now, then," said a dancing master when he was setting his clock, "all hands around."

Senator Stanford's first money was earned digging horse-radish. That sort of thing is apt to make a boy smart.

Women can stand tight shoes, tight gloves and and tight waists, but they very properly draw the line at tight husbands.

This is what a poet writes: "I know sweet songs I cannot sing." Unfortunately, however, he keeps right on trying to sing them.

Is there any rest on earth? plaintively asks an exchange. Well, it must be admitted that there isn't much—especially in fly and mosquito time.

A Frenchman in London claims to have discovered a certain root which allays all hunger and thirst. He probably refers to the root of all evil.

Over two hundred million cans of vegetables are used by families in this country and the cans thrown away. No wonder the goats of the country are so fat.

The boy who was employed to see that the hens were kept away from the garden congratulated himself upon possessing a job that was a shoo—er thing.

Before marriage the question a girl asks her lover most often is: "Do you really love me?" After marriage the query becomes: "Is my hat on straight?"

Sore Throat

Is particularly favorable to the contraction of Diphtheria. Heed the warning, and use Dalbys Prophylactic Fluid. It at once allays the inflammation of the throat, subdues the pain and gives permanent relief. It promptly and effectually destroys all contagion and diphtheritic germs. It is a safeguard against Diphtheria, and should be used on the first symtoms of sore throat as a gargle.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 939 East 137th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 171 pounds to 87. Began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month and regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 12 pounds."

Mrs. E. A. Solomon, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry eleven years, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, anxiousness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Cures rheumatism, gout, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh.
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also acute cases. Sure specific for diphtheria, roup, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Unbearable Pain in the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles and

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For Neuralgia
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
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Leaves—Southward.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 3. A. M.	No. 5. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	3.25
Linkett,	9.07	11.20	3.35
Munster,	9.11	11.25	3.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	3.48
Raylor,	9.24	11.41	3.55
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	4.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	4.15

Leaves—Southward.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 3. A. M.	No. 5. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15
Raylor,	7.21	10.15	3.22
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.36
Linkett,	7.36	10.32	3.41
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	3.50

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

Leaves—Northward.	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	3.20
Wildwood	9.28	3.35
Dawson,	9.32	3.39
Amsbry,	9.43	3.44
Ashville,	9.52	3.51
Millside,	10.00	3.57
Dysarts,	10.06	4.01
Condron,	10.10	4.05
Dean,	10.16	4.09
Frugality,	10.27	4.17
Shirley,	10.35	4.23
Fallen Timber,	10.37	4.25
Flynn City,	10.47	4.33
Coalport,	11.01	4.45
Rosebud,	11.04	4.45
Irvona,	11.10	4.50

Leaves Southward.	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05
Coalport,	2.38	7.07
Flynn City,	2.48	7.17
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.53
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05
Dawson,	3.52	8.14
Wildwood,	3.56	8.18
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

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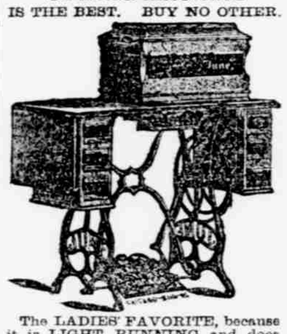
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.



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Useful Hints.

Powdered cloves is very effectual in keeping away red ants.

Use powdered starch to take fresh stains out of table linen.

Strained bran water is the best for washing embroidery in cruel of silk.

If paper has been laid under the carpet all dust may easily be removed with it.

Sandpaper will whiten ivory knife handles that may have become yellow with use or age.

Keep hops tightly packed in a dry, close place. By exposure to the air they lose their flavor.

Some one says that baked ripe, sound quinces are very nice. Simply wash them and remove the blossom. Bake them in an earthen dish, with water enough to cover the bottom of the dish, adding sugar, and, if desired, spices. Serve hot with cream.

Two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water will make a ready and useful solution for cleaning old painted work preparatory to repainting. This mixture, in the above proportion, should be applied when warm, and the woodwork afterward washed with water to remove all traces of soda.

There is a qualitative test for butter so simple that any housewife can put it into successful practice. A clean piece of white paper is smeared with a little of the suspected butter. The paper is then rolled up and set on fire. If the butter is pure the smell of the burning paper is rather pleasant; but the oder is distinctly tallowy if the butter is made up wholly or in part of animal fat.

Farmers' families almost universally during the hot weather in summer use more or less salted fish. Freshening salmon and mackerel in sour milk makes it very much nicer than when soaked out in water; also dried fish and salted trout. Soaked in enough milk to cover the fish, let it stand twenty-four hours in the milk, then wash in pure water till the milk is all out, and it is a great improvement, and can be broiled, fried or boiled to suit the taste, and it pays well for the trouble in freshening it. Also salt pork, when desired to fry for breakfast, is much better if soaked over night in sour milk and washed in clear water before frying in the morning. It is but a trifle more work, and is enough better to pay for the trouble.

A House Invaded by Rattlesnakes.

Just over the line in Marion county, Georgia, in a mountainous section of the county, a man by the name of Becker has lived for several years. Mr. Becker's home is the ordinary one-room log cabin of that section, and his family consisted of a wife, several small children and half a dozen dogs. The Becker homestead is located in a picturesque ravine, near a number of small caves in the mountain side. Last week Mr. Becker, returning at sundown from his day's labor, found his family some distance from the cabin clinging to each other in abject terror. The half dozen dogs lay dead in the yard, and over their swollen bodies crawled and hissed hundreds of rattlesnakes. The floor of the cabin and the entire yard were covered with the poisonous reptiles. Mrs. Becker informed her husband that early in the afternoon several snakes crawled into the yard, coming from the direction of the nearest cave, which was about 200 yards away. These were promptly killed by the dogs, but in a few minutes others came in such numbers that the dogs were overpowered and stung to death by the poisonous fangs of the reptiles. They soon began to come in still larger numbers, and several of them entered the house. Mrs. Becker and her children then fled in terror, and left the reptiles in full possession of the premises. In the semi-darkness even the bold mountaineer did not dare attack the hideous invaders of his house, and carried his family to the house of a neighbor, where they remained during the night. Early in the morning Mr. Becker returned home, only to find the snakes still in possession and largely reenforced. He summoned several of his neighbors, and the party, armed with shotguns, returned to the cabin to exterminate the reptiles. Volley after volley was fired into the writhing mass, but still snakes continued to crawl out of the brush and coil themselves in the yard or cabin. After killing snakes for an hour the party left, and the reptiles were still in possession of the cabin.

A Cat in a pitcher.

The guests of an uptown hotel who were seated in a parlor last evening witnessed a rather funny occurrence. A cat and a pitcher came waltzing in at a lively pace. The pitcher was ahead of the cat, and the pitcher went from the right to the left, as if it was trying to wag the cat. In the struggles of the cat to rid herself of the pitcher the latter was smashed into smithereens against an iron pillar. The pitcher had been left in the hallway. The cat poked its head into the pitcher, found water instead of milk, and in attempting to withdraw its head got fastened in the neck of the chinaware and rushed into the the parlor. Three ladies jumped on a sofa, a dude picked up his walking-stick for defense, while an ex-Congressman from New Jersey thought he had what the cat didn't—"rats."

A Costume for Comfort.

The Oriental races, who have had to find out for themselves how best to bear torrid temperature, ages ago adopted costumes from which everything tight, stiff and heavy is excluded. Loose garments of soft, light, open-meshed material constitute their principal dress. The turban, as all know who have tried it, is infinitely cooler and hygienically safer than any kind of hot weather headgear worn by western people. Probably the latter would never adopt the flowing Oriental robes, which certainly are not well designed for the violent physical exertions required for the catching of ferries and trains. But why should not the central idea, the banishment of all stiff, hard, close-fitting garments be utilized?

A MINNEAPOLIS man has invented a dust collector. Jay Gould invented one years ago.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

It is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.

Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.

HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.

I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.

J. W. S. FLEMING.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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ROAD TO RUIN
beautiful Temperance Picture, old and young may look at it and learn a lesson. Shows the first step, first glass, and every succeeding step of drinking, destroyer of home, happiness, health, reformation, and the natural end, death. Endorsed by Mrs. Dr. Willard and others of the N. W. C. T. U. It is not a chromo, worthless thing, but a beautiful picture, fit for any home or office. Sent to any address on receipt of 25c., or will be delivered by us when we canvass. Agents wanted. Send for circulars and terms. Satisfy yourself and send 50c. for sample copy and sense to agents. Address H. W. KELLEY, 721 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. Mention this paper.

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful Dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacture to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

Important to Canvassers.
WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Extensive, Growing Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed

Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.
Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

The Fall Web-Worms.

Among the unsightly objects which meet the eye of the tidy orchardist, none are more disgusting than the nests of the fall web-worms, *Hyphantria textor*, (Harris,) which are to be seen as early as the middle of July and on through the remainder of the season, upon the apple trees, shrubbery, and shade trees. Of late years this caterpillar has been on the increase in New England, till now no insect which infests our orchards—if we except the cankerworm—plays so destuctive a part the last half of the season as the fall web-worm.

In speaking of the web-worm, many confound it with the tent caterpillar, but this, although related to the same family, belongs to a different class. Besides this, the web-worm appears in a different season of the year, after the tent caterpiller has left the stage of action.

The eggs of the web-worm moth are laid on the under surface of the leaves in irregular patches of from fifty to one hundred eggs. They are small, round, and of a honey yellow color, and are generally laid by the 15th of July in this latitude, and hatch in about nine days. The young caterpillar begins to spin its web as soon as it leaves the egg, and the joint efforts of the colony soon cover the leaf on which they hatch with a web, under which the young worms feed together, eating only the softest part of the leaf. They thus proceed from leaf to leaf and branch to branch, eating the pulpy portion of the leaves. The remaining skeleton, turning brown, becomes a noticeable object from a distance, looking as if fire had scorched the foliage. The young worms are a light yellow at first, but as they grow older they assume a greenish shade with a dark stripe along the back and a yellow stripe on the sides. It is sparsely dotted with hairs of a grayish color which spring from yellow warts. The worms are so variable in their workings, that it is difficult to find two exactly alike. When full grown these caterpillars are rather more than an inch in length. After completing their growth, which occupies six weeks or more, they leave thir nests and wander about till they find suitable places of shelter where they encase themselves in their cocoons, composed of a slight web of silk with which are mingled the hairs from their bodies. They remain in the pupa state during the winter, the moth appearing the last of June or the first of July. These moths are pure white, and their wings expand about one inch and a quarter.

REMEDIES: The most feasible plan to destroy this pest seems to be to watch for the dried appearance of the leaves, and as soon as the presence of a colony of these caterpillars is thus indicated, remove the branch containing them and destroy them by burning or crushing. When the worms are small and it is difficult to reach them, a swab, attached to a pole, dipped in kerosene and thrust into the nest will destroy them.

A Bear Among the Bees.

The Hutchinson brothers have a large apiary up at Victor Tejung, Cal. It is an insolated place, far from real estate booms and the haunts of men. But it is a good place for bees, and there, as a rule, they toil umolested except by their owners, the Hutchinson boys. The country is rugged but romantic. The quiet life of the little rural retreat was turned into greatest excitment the other night. While the Hutchinsons were asleep and dreaming of the grest sums of money they would make this season, a stranger entered the camp. He was not slow in makig his presence felt and heard.—The sleepers were suddenly awakened by sounds that suggested a small cyclone ranging among the stands of the bees. One of the men got up, looked out of the window, and what was his consternation and terror to see the faint outlines of a huge, brown colored monster upsetting the beehives and working destruction with property that took months and years to accumulate. The surprised spectator hastened to his brother's bedside and told what was going on at the apiary. The two rushed out, one taking his rifle. The bear was evidently hungry, for he had made savage lunges at the boxes filled with delicious honey.—He would take a few mouthfuls out of one frame, and go for another stand. The Hutchinson boys concluded that if they did not act on the instant the bear would soon leave them without an occupation. The gun was leveled and discharged. The ball found its way through the thick hide of bruin, back of the left shoulder. It was evidently almost a "center shot," for the animal fell. But he remained on the ground but a second. He arose enraged with pain, and made frantic lunges at the nearest hives. Meanwhile the men advanced a little. The bear caught sight of them and made a rush at them. When within 20 feet of where they stood his progress was arrested by another leaden messenger. It struck a vital part, and once more the huge bear fell. This time he did not get up. A third ball was put into his side, which caused his death. Upon examination it was found to be a grizzly cubabout two-thirds grown. Next day he was dressed and weighed. The scales tipped at 700 pounds. This is the second or third bear ever killed or seen in that section.

IN a recent lecture, Prof. William Turner of Edinburgh University, gave the speed of the Greenland whale as nine or ten miles an hour, and that of the great finner whale as probably twelve miles. One of the latter animals was stranded on the British coast some years ago, and was found to have a length of eighty feet, a weight of seventy-four tons, and a width of tail of eighteen to twenty feet. With these data, the builder of the Anchor line steamships, calculated that, in order to attain a speed of twelve miles an hour, this whale must have exercised a propelling force of one hundred and forty-five horse-power.

WOMAN may be a puzzle, but man is not willing to give her up.

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